For the National Era. FREE LABOR IN TROPICAL PRODUCTIONS Emancipation in the British West Indies. CIRCULAR.

BARBADOS, W. I., January, 1858. What are the advantages resulting, in th

1. What is the religious condition, at thi time, of the Island generally, and the emanci pated classes in particular, compared with that during Slavery? And in how far may the emancipation be supposed to have affected it?

2. What is the state of education now, copared with what it was under Slavery?

3. Is there less crime now than formerly, an 4. What is the price of land now, and wha

was it under Slavery? And whether the invest-ment is considered more advantageous new than 5. Is there greater security of person and property now than there was in the state of Sla

Generally speaking, is the day's work the free laborer for wages greater or less than was that of the slave? And in what propor-

7. What was the estimated cost of slave is bor per diem—taking into account the propor-tion of workers to slaves, the interest and risk of the investment in them, the law and other charges to keep them in order, as well as mai tenance in food, clothing, &c.—and what is now the daily cost of free labor?

8. Do the laborers usually work by the day or job, or both? And how many hours constitute a day's work?

were under slave?

were under slave?

10. Comparing the cost of production, on the whole, with the quantity of produce raised, apart from its actual market value, has that cost been increased or diminished under the free-labor system? And are there any modifying circumstances, other than Emancipation, that might be supposed to have contributed to that result? Is Emancipation generally acknowledge in this Island to be a blessing? And if not, b

12. Has there been, at any time since Emar cipstion, any manifestation of vengeful feelings on the part of the emancipated, for the things endured in Slavery?

13. Do the laborers usually take a greater interest in the Estate than under Slavery?

14. What time do the usual engagements for Estate labor leave them for house work in their own grounds?

15. Are houses furnished them rent free or

the Estates? Or, if they pay rent, how is rated, and what are the conditions? 16. Are laborers required to pay any taxes, peculiarly affecting their condition and circum

17. Have they the right of voting equally with other classes?
18. On the whole, have they been benefited or otherwise by emancipation, and in what re

19. What is the present condition of the poor whites? And how have they been affected by CHARLES TAPPAN.

FROM THE REV. JOSEPH THORNE. (Colored.) who Preached Early in Life to Slaves

1. The advantages arising from the eman cipation of the slaves are so very obvious as to be evident to the most skeptical, who will take the trouble of looking into the matter; and with reference to the religious state of the people, the churches and chapels are much bette tended than formerly; and the behaviour during the services are better, and the state of morals is of a much higher tone, taken as 2. It is much more diffused than formerly

and a far greater number of children attend the schools than they possibly could in the times

venture to say that, from the fact that in times of Slavery the master was judge and executioner in his own person, and that every estate had its jail, only what they thought fit was placed before the public; now, all must come before the public tribunals of the land. I am therefore of opinion that crime has not in

4. The value of land has been much increaed; this can be easily proved by the very high prices estates have brought that have changed \$160, lately sold for \$500 an acre.

5. Undoubtedly, there is a common now; formerly, it was not so; all now have an interest in the well-being of society, and the maintaining of order and quietness, for the pro tection of life and property.

6. When they were hired out in the times

Slavery, it was at the rate of 25 cents per day, with allowance; now, they cost one shilling but they can earn two shillings with ease, and very many of them do so. Both; nine hours is the time allowed.

9. Many of the estates have taken in a grea many pieces of waste lands, and are now giving larger returns than formerly, nay dcubling the quantity of sugar they formerly

11. All classes have benefited by the boor that was conferred by removing the awful curse of Slavery from the land; there may be a few who think otherwise; I do not know any

12. Never for one moment. At this time, I faithful friends and benefactors to their former masters, and are their chief support and refuge from poverty and wretchedness.

13. I would not venture to say that all men felt alike, but I think the employers have no reason to find fault with their want of attention to the affairs of the estate, as their properties have very much improved.

14. This depends greatly on the class of reaping the cane they are necessarily later at work. They then earn higher wages, and some of them work by task, per day, or for nine hours. 15. With few exceptions, they are not; they are generally paid for the labor at so much per

16. Any laborer who had any amount of land would be taxed like his fellow-cit zens. Boatmen and porters take out a ticket, for the which they pay according to law.

17. Yes; if they possess property to the amount required by law, they have the right of voting at all elections.

18. That question is relf-evident to every one.

and a great many of them have become proprietors of lands, and are fulfilling all the duties 19 Many of them have suffered from eman

cipation. According to an old law which existed, each white person was entitled to be a tenant on the estates, with an acre of land for their support; that ceased even before the emancipation. The repealing of this law has injured them more than emancipation. Many of them are industrious, and have gained property eince they have been thrown on their own

> FROM SAMUEL J. EDGHILL, Manager of " Constant" Estate.

1. Since emancipation, it has been found requisite to increase the number of chanels very considerably, to accommodate the large number of the emancipated class, who were not previously in the habit of attending public wor-ship; besides those of the church of England, a great deal has also been done by the ministers of the Wesleyan and Meravian persuasions

2 Schools have been erected in every parish in the Island, which are fully attended by children of the emancipated class, great anxiety being evinced by the parents to obtain some education for their offspring, and in many in

stances for themselves also.
3. Crime can scarcely be said to have it creased, although the calendars of the criminal courts present a long list of cases; but when i is remembered that prior to emancipation the greatest number of these cases were settled at home, I am almost inclined to think that it

may be about the same average.

4. The price of land at the present date is about forty per cent. beyond what it was some twenty years ago; and I should say the investment must be considered safe, from the fact that properties need only to be offered to meet

soil lighter and less laborious.

7. I cannot answer that question 8. Job work is currently resorted to; but when it is required out of crop, day labor of nine hours is frequently done.

9. The estates are under such higher and more extensive cultivation since emancipation.

10. I cannot answer that question.

11. There is, I believe, but one opinion on this subject—that the freedom of the slaves has proved a great blessing to all class areas.

proved a great blessing to all classes, except in the case of the poor whites. 12. I have never heard of any act of revenge 13. I think they do.

13. I think they do.

14. About an average of one-third of the time, including Saturdays, except during the reaping season, when the whole of the day is required, for which they are paid extra.

15. In most cases, houses are furnished on the estates, at a rent of from ten to twenty cents.

per week, but there seems a great desire on the part of the laborer to put up his own house on the allotment which he rents from the estate.

16. The laborers pay no taxes except in cases (and they are many) where they have purchased lands or houses apart from the

cation, they vote as any other free man.

18. There is no doubt that, as a mass, the laborers have greatly benefited by emancipation. They are more honest, more cleanly in their habits, industrieus, more attentive to the forms of religion, and with a strong desire to outrard respectability of appearance.

19. The poor whites of the island have been

the only sufferers from emancipation. Not being used to field labor, they were dependent on that of their one or two slaves to cultivate the few acres of land, say from two to ten, from whence they derived their support. All these small holdings have either been bought up and added to the estates, or been cut up and sold out in one and two acre lots to the labor-ers. Much destitution has resulted to that class in consequence, and nothing has been

SAMUEL J. EDGHILL.

FROM REV. A. CLEMENS. SHARON MISSION HOUSE, BARBADOS

January 25, 1858. DEAR SIR: Want of time forbids me to give ou a minute and lengthy reply to your severa uestions. I beg leave to state a few fact only that have come under my notice during two years' residence in this island, and thus add my humble testimony to that of others, as to the hiesings which have followed that noble triumph of philanthropy, the emancipation of we have four churches in this island, which

are generally well filled on the Lord's Day, mostly by people of the lower classes, among whom we professedly labor. The cottage lectures we hold both on the Sabbath and on weekday evenings, are also well attended. It is true that there is a want of fixed moral principles among the colored population of the island; yet of the 1,500 people we have under our spiritual care at our four stations, not a few are leading an honest and steady life, in spite of the many temptations they are sur-

We have sixteen schools connected with our We have sixteen schools connected with our several stations, attended by upwards of 1,200 children, both juvenile and infant, who are instructed in reading, writing, and eiphering, and are taught the knowledge of God's holy Word. Many of these show very good abilities, and seem to take pleasure in learning. About one half are able to read their Bible. Although some of the laboring seems altogether some of the laboring people seem altogether indifferent as regards the moral and religious training of their offspring, yet the majority are anxious to give their children some education, and are proud of those who have got "some ng," as they say. Hardly any of our a keep their children altogether from l, although some are rather irregular in sending them, as they are but too ready to aldomestic engagement to interfere with

that a great change has taken place since the day of emancipation, for the better, both as regards the religious condition of the island generally, and the emarcipated classes in par number of churches and chapels is increasing schools are multiplying, and many of these scon after their being opened, are filled with happy and industrious children. Infant schools, which are being established in different parbeneficial to the rising generation.

It will certainly require some years to con yet, before the deep-seated evils of Slavery will be rooted up, and the blessings of Liberty be fully developed. Still, however slow the advancement may be, I think it is sure; and there is nothing in the character of the people, once enslaved, now free, which will preclude them from eventually becoming partakers of the same privileges and blessings, both social and religious, which other nations enjoy under the right beams of the Sun of Righteonsness. I have the honor to be, dear sir, your obe

AUG. CLEMENS. Moravian Missionary.

Charles Tappan, Esq., Barbados. The report of Lieut. Beale, of his recent exacross the continent, to survey the route for a wagon-road from Fort Defiance to the Colorado river, has been printed at Wash ington. Only 48 days were occupied in comcould point to several who have been most pleting the survey, and the camels were found to be admirably adapted to the journey. In the following paragraphs, Lieut. Beale gives an in-teresting synopsis of his report:

"A year in the wilderness ended! During this time, I have conducted my party from the Gulf of Mexico to the shores of the Pacific ocean, and back again to the eastern terminus of the road, through a country for a great part entirely unknown, and inhabited by hostile In dians, without the loss of a man. I have test ed the value of the camels, marked a new road to the Pacific, and travelled 4,000 miles with out an accident.

" It is the shortest from our Western frontie by 300 miles, being nearly directly west. It is the most level, our wagons only double teaming once in the entire distance, and that at a short hill, and over a surface heretofore unbroken by wheels or trail of any kind. It is well watered our greatest distance without water at any time being twenty miles. It is well timbered, and in many places the growth is far beyond that of any part of the world I have ever seen. It is temperate in climate, passing for the most part over an elevated region. It is salubrious, not one of our party requiring the slightest medical attendance from the time of our leaving to our arrival. It is well grassed, my command never having made a bad-grass camp during the entire dis-Great Desert (which must be crossed by any road to California) at its narrowest point. It passes through a country abounding in game, and but little infested with Indians. On the entire read, until our arrival at the Mohave villages, we did not see, in all, over a dozen Indians, and those of a timid and inoffensive character. At the point of the crossing of the Colorado, grain, vegetables, and breadstuffs, may be obtained in any quantity from the Indians, who cultivate extensively, though rudely, the fertile bottom lands of the Colorado. It is passable alike in winter and summer. These are the advantage which I claim for the road which we have dis covered, marked, and explored, from New Mex-

ico to this State.
"From the Colorado end to the settlements the country has been surveyed and mapped by the United States surveyor of this State, which apart from the fact that it does not come with in my instructions, leaves me but little to say in relation to it. I shall mention, then, only one important fact, that it leaves to the option of the emigrant the choice of entering California either at the city of Los Angeles, by the regular travelled road, in the most fertile part of the southern portion of the State, or turning off from that river, and by an easy road, frequen iy travelled, and coming into the head of the great Tullare Valley, and by a good road, through settlements all the way, extending to Stockton, Sacramento, and the more northern

parts of the State." Lieut. Beale is preparing to leave with a sec ond party, for the opening of the road, of which be has surveyed the route.

satly to their advantage to adventise in the Mesers. Pettingill & Co., S. S. S. Mes. and Joy.

Mr. Wheeler is the accredited igent for the Era, in Cincinnati, Of o.

Mr. L. T. Park, of Mount Unich, (bio, will receive and forward subser ptions fee he Era,

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1868.

THE SO-CALLED DEMOTRATES, PARTY. In political discussion and carty action or many years, there has been on the part of the so-called Democracy se extreme devotion to organization, and an almost total indiffer-ence to measures and prin iples. Whatever is decreed and ordered by the secure, power, that is adopted and made the role of action, without regard to its me its or demerits, by those trained and discipled perturns. It rould be less mischievou if these apirants and stipendiaries were at lafted wit merely coforming to the edicts and requirements of tant and persevering effort is nid to misepresent and misstate there who an opposed stencies and vagaries in their gali cal conact, since the adjustment of the fir ne al issues

gring the Polk administra on. In the slave States, matte s have be in some hat different, for in near y all I I them the ulliflers, or the Southern Rights party, have sir sectional and centrali ing pelies is preminant. They have had a speci I moject in ew in converting the Na ional e overnment do an instrument to prome te a gr al monopor interest, and through its agenc' compolidatates into a central and control ni power, bove and beyond the Co stituties and the

Perritorial policy of the Go ernme it was sub-Dred Scott decision we prosing sted, a persistent effort has been me le to erel ve Kansas, and a series of acts, us secensity to enumerate in detail, have been witnessed. In all of them the Southern Rights purty were simulated by that local, monopoly interes, itich, in their respective States, is an absorbing and contro ling element of power, sad which a fundaneutally intolerant and despotic. Il ly have not disguised their desire and inter ti n to pationalize and extend this g eat low wrong; and, however much we may disser thom and cordemn some of the meast, and proceed as zing proceedings, these counter-measures and we are totally and unequive ally to the whole movement, as morally and politic il wrong, and incompatible with the C metitud or , still let us do them the justice to ay, the prove not equivocated and presented files pre er ses, but, as a general thing, boldly arowed the robject. flicting measures of the Administration. When Under the delusions, interested apper la party | Walker assured the people they should have a fair it is but charitable to suppo e thaten or have Grought themselves into the belie' t'at their motives are correct, and tha' Wash ng ton, Jeferron, and those who frame and a la ho have administered the Government until he middle of the nineteenth century, were in erto

But, with the so-called Lemoor of of the ree States, the case is different for they have they have abjured the political door is ses and teachings of Washington and Jef ron, nor that they have abandoned he old and true Territorial policy of the Go ernma t, nor do they assent that Slavery, the local the store of the States which authorize it, is a ational. Their apology is, that the / dminis re ion requi es obedience, and maker it a ter mestion sarty fidelity. Their personal is irations party, without principle to govern (guide en; and, as a consequerce, the solitical with the wrecks of politicis is and strusmen, ights of the sectional Sout ern Righ | party. and have been stranded in f vain in svor to stem the tide of a righteo's public minion. The lust of office and the discipling party mpelled them to a course that des to own self-respect, and whatever lure & ment beguiled them, the end has ! must inevitably be, a forfeit re of p

It was the great mistake of the la present Administrations, that they the Government in a false position measures of public interest that were country. New issues had a isen in ties, and it was for the Executive to what manner the Government shes ministered on these new questions. In sch case the President departed from the asc at landmarks, and adopted the sectional the of the Nullifiers, or Southern Rights party, w ich had adroitly possessed itself of the organization, ly de and threatened disruption if their schooles were ship. not made the policy of the Admin tration Pierce inaugurated a new l'erritoria policy, that unsettled everything in Kanson, the theaire of its operations, and Governor after Governor was dispatched in an unavailing a tempt to carry that policy into effect, unti Pierce himself fell a victim to it. Buck in a commenced with the apparent intention of correcting some of the errors of his prede 'es cr. and his instructions to Walker, the new G vernor, were plausible; but when Walker ir ge on faith a tempted to carry these instructions into effect, the "Southern Rights" party t nie in-timated their dissatisfaction, and the P esident hastened to abrogate his own instrictions, in

order to conciliate the imperious din wids of the sectionalists, to whom he owed he luction. Let any one disposed to understan ! (prectly the course of the so-called Democs it : party during the last four or five years . samine their action through all its vagares and inconsistencies. He will find there bes been a debasing obsequiousness to the cer's I edicts on every occasion, without regard to h , princi ples involved-s change to opposit caremen whenever the Adminstration require 1 t. They were all supporters of the Miss u | Com promise, until the Administration nder a sudden impulse demanded it! repeal as the central power made this a ter a setion. their partisans surrendered, and, a wad of maintaining the Missouri Compre ai e, they were converted into opponents. It t e slave States the repeal was denourced by the Southern Rights party, on the ground that flavery was national, and extended over the vi ale pub-Judge E. N. Wells, of Milwaukie, Wis., who lie domain; but in the free States the o called

their own domestic institutions. Which of hese two antagonisms in the same party, the Southern Rights or the so-called Democracy, ultimately prevailed, need not be mentioned. Degradation is abject, and always succumbs.

gents for Boston, New York, and Philadel-Having repealed the Missouri Compromise, i became necessary that the Central Government should go still farther, and shandon the estaband the Administration recognised it as valid.

Of course, when the Administration yielded, and Of course, when the Administration yielded, and made it a party test, the so-called Democracy surrendered. They had no principles, no convictions, that could be allowed to conflict with he standard erected by the Federal authorities, and the Southern Rights party had decided what should be that standard. But to seften and mitigate their abasement, the so-called Democracy professed a reverential regard for Territorial sovereignty. The people of the Territories were sovereign, and must decide for themselves. But, in electing the members of the Territorial Legislature in Kansas, the people of the Territory were deprived of the right of choosing their own Representatives by invasion from abroad. If there had been sincerity and manliness, or consistency and honesty, in the Administration or among the so-called Democracy of the free States, they would have opposed and put down this outrage. This however, would have given offence to the South the Administration; but, is stead of the a conwould not do. It therefore sustained, by armed force, the neurpation, and the so-called Democ to them. This has been particularly the case racy sustained that central despotiam. Territorial sovereignty was smitten and lay prostrate under invasion and usurpation, Kansas had a Legislature elected by persons not residents within her limits, to make laws for the govern ment of the people within her limits. This was the fruit of the new Territorial policy, and was sustained by the Administration and the so-called Democratic party.

When Governor Walker and Stanton, unde

the instruction of Mr. Buchanan, in the spring and summer of 1857, assured the people of Kansas they should have a free and fair vote at the election, and that no Constitution should be recognised which they did not sanction at the polls, the so-called Democracy were loud in their expressions of approval. But the "Southern Rights" party took instant measures to make known their diseatisfaction. Denunciations were poured cut through their presses and in their conventions against the policy of Walker and Buchanan; and the latter, in trepidation, hastened to revoke and reverse his orders. But Walker and Stanton persevered, exposed and corrected the enor mous frauds at Kickapoo, Oxford, and other points, whereby the Southern Rights party were lefeated : and the Administration, its faithful instrument, did not conceal its diseatisfaction Walker was compelled to resign, and so soon as Stanton convened the Legislature, in order that legal measures could be taken to vote or the Constitution, he was summarily dismissed. In all of these vacillating and demorali

changes of front, these tergiversations and incon sistencies, the partisans of the Administrationthe so-called Democracy of the free States-ac commodated themselves to all changes, and adapted themselves to the opposing and conted to them, the so called Democracy approved. When, however, Walker and Stanton were dismissed for so doing, the so-called Democracy justified their dismissal. The Southern Rights party were not guilty of this disgusting sycobancy, for they opposed the course of Walker his assurances of a fair vote, and a submission of the Constitution, from the beginning. Kaneas was to be subjugated by the machinery of party would exercise, aided by patronage, in contributing to that subjugation, among am-

bitious and unscrupulous partisans, who would

demean themselves to any servility. The Administration party, calling itself Dem ocratic, is a burlesque on Democracy, and a reproach on all Democratic principles. Indeed the Administration has no fixed and well-de have led them to embark on the bi lows of fined principles. It is a mere partisan Administration, relying on the discipline of a skeletor organization, and the power and patronage of gores through the whole free States a e lined the Government, for its support. An able and honest Executive would rely on the rectitude hose hopes and prospects have ber a foun- of his intentions and the justice of his policy cered. They abandoned the plain hart of and acts, for the approval of his countrymen or stitutional and manly outy, through false Mr. Buckanan has evidently no faith in his own measures, but resorts, like all feeble minds, to expedients-and these, of course, are constant ly failing him. His great measure, to which he bent his whole energies during the late long session, the marked feature of his Administra tion, the petted scheme of the Southern Rights party, the Lecompton Constitution, has proved an utter abortion. He selected and specified his own policy, and it has ended in a total failure. The Administration has broken itself down, and it is not in the power of any man to state what are to be its measures or principles on any question of public policy. It is evident he is not a strict constructionist, that he is indifferent to State rights and individual rights, that he is not an economist in public affairs that he has no talent for retrenchment, no ability to increase the revenues, and that he is wanting in administrative capacity. His Cabinet, like himself, is ultra partisan, and extreme

ly deficient in the higher qualities of statesman The French Government has accorded to the Atlantic Telegraph Company the exclusive right to erect land cables across the Islands of Miquelon, lying between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. The company propose to run a cable from Placentia bay to St. Pierre, and thence to Sydney, which will bring the French islands into telegraphic communication with France, and save keeping in repair some four or five hundred miles of land line in Newfoundland and Cape Breton, through almost uninhabited regions of country.

In the first Congressional district, Pennsylvania, a split has occurred in the Nominating Convention. Mr. Florence has been renomina ted by his friends, and Dr. A. Nevinger by the Anti-Lecompton Democrats.

Lewis D. Campbell has been renominated by his constituents in the third Congressional

Good News .- It isn't best for the Anti-Sla very men to be discouraged at any temporary defeat. Here is a bit of good news for them, which we clip from the Charleston Mercury : " For our part, we have, for some time past, looked to the mastery of the General Govern-ment by the Abolitionists to be just as sure to take place as any other event morally certain

in the course of human affairs. The whole his-tory of the country for the last twenty or thirty years points to this result as inevitable in the usual course of things. The South could, ere the battle was fought and won, have broken up the deadly sequence of effect from cause, which was rolling over her destinies; but she has

The Mercury is doubtless right, and we trust it will make use of a wise philosophy, and endire what it cannot cure.

If public rumor is right, the Union news paper of this city does a very large and diverished Territorial policy of the Government. It shed business. Of course, its first business was demanded in the name of Southern Rights, is to give "aid and comfort" to the Democratparty-to furnish it with arguments and logto wage war with the opposition give its readers the daily news. But it does nuch more than this: it reflects the sentiments of the Administration upon all political matters. This is often unfortunate for its consistency, for today the Union may be called on to condemi the Lecompton Constitution-to-morrow, to de and it. People will very naturally get shy of is reasonings, when it is applied to both sides f a question within a month. The Union, in addition to being the mouth

ece of the President, also acts as a general ratch dog of the President-not always of the party, but invariably of the President. If Mr. nchanan has a prejudice against Mr. Douglas, any other Anti-Lecompton politician, the Union proceeds at once to bark at the said genleman's heels, and follows him wherever he

It might be supposed that the business we have alluded to would fully occupy the time of any journal, but the Union has recently added new business to the others. It was already Public Printer, Cabinet Advocate, General Watch-Dog-and now it has become Party Taz Collector ! If our readers are inclined to loubt the latter statement, we ask them to peuse at their leisure the subjoined singular editorial, which we copy from the Union:

"We see it reported, we do not care upon what authority, that a tax is levied upon the persons employed in the Government service, and the payment thereof exacted We are quite gnorant of the authority upon which this pay-nent is demanded or the purposes to which it s applied when received. We trust, however, hat whatever may be thus collected may be visely and economically applied to advance the nterests of the Democratic party in its great ruggle with the opposition. It is said that from one-quarter to one-half of one per cent on the salaries of officials is thus exacted. Now without knowing anything of the alleged tax, and with no belief in its existence, as a general thing, we have just this to say on the sub-ject. If there is a person in the public service who does not voluntarily contribute the amount, at least, of two dollars and a half a year on each thousand dollars of his salary to support the cause of the Democracy, he should be dis-nissed at once, and his place filled by one who is patriotic and liberal enough to double the contribution. We believe the cause to justify its support, and those who refuse to aid in tha patriotic work should be the last to complain they are deprived of the special favors of hose in power. We would recommend no sys em of espionage, no mean efforts to hunt or the miserable scavergers who devote four or five hours of indolence at their deaks and the alance of their time to assaults upon the De nocracy; but that forbearance which keep hem in office a moment after their treacher is known is sadly misplaced. It is a notorious fact that more than half the patronage of this Government is bestowed upon such unworthy and untrustworthy men. We hold it to be cer tain that a traitor in politics only needs an op-portunity to betray his trust and sacrifice the oterests and character of the Government Political immorality and personal morality are mpossible elements in the same individual."

If, after such a warning as this, any clerk at try, refuses to contribute largely to the success of the Sham Democracy in the forthcoming elections, let him be dismissed. Money is wanted by the Administration for party purposes. It is better than arguments. It will get votes where arguments are of no avail.

We think the Union acquits itself handsome ly in its new vocation. How ingenious the from cflice is conveyed? We conclude that the Union would succeed at anything-for it is an universal genius!

THE BARBARISM ENGENDERED BY SLA-VERY.

Slavery, in its effects upon the slaveholder. urnishes one of the strongest arguments for ts own overthrow. It engenders a barbarism lowhere to be found except among uncivilized nen. In many parts of the South, perhaps all, we find men who are educated, courteous, hospitable, yet who upon the question of Slavery are perfectly brutal. . They will act in defence of the institution like madmen, and write as i they existed three centuries ago. These men pretend to be the equals of gentlemen in civilred countries-they read and appreciate the terature of ancient and modern times-they nove in good society-and still, whenever the Slavery question is disturbed, they become instantly barbarous.

We subjoin a specimen of this barbarism It is from an editorial in the Richmond South, as ably edited journal, and the proprietor and edtor of which is reported to be a gentleman and a person of extraordinary abilities. We shall see what Slavery will lead such a man to do. We quote:

"Poor Sumner is still in Paris - so a Tribnue corespondent writes—under the careful treatment of Dr. Sequard, waiting for the healing of he wounds produced by the moxa, hereto-oreapplied, and enduring with meek patience um pangs and pains as were never experienc edottside of purgatory before. Our tenderes sympathies have been aroused by a perusal of the escription of these sufferings, and we have found it difficult to keep back the tears which, desite our efforts to prevent it, gathered in our eye. Can a more horrible torture be conceiv-ed a that is described in these few lines:

"His physical sufferings have been constant and ather increasing than diminishing since I last vrote. The moxa has not been adminis teredanew, but none of the wounds on the neck head. These render every change of posture difficult, slow walking very painful, and the contaitly-irritating motion of a carriage near ly incerable. The bed gives only a cramped labore repose, for the nature and position of the fie wounds are such as to forbid the poer privinge of "tossing about," under penalty of free agony. This state of things has lasted w for nearly six weeks." "How slowly these six weeks of suffering nust have dragged along to a man who could

neither sit, stand, walk, ride, or lie down, and whose wounds were so painful that no relief could be had in any posture, and ease an impossbleacquirement except by 'tossing about. Indeed, we have here an extraordinary case such a che as the world has never before we vintere to affirm; and then, to heighten the agon of this martyr, he can only look forward to the renewal of all this pain with the earliest hour d convalescence, for the moxa is to be agair upplied within the period of two months, and hesacred flesh of the Massachusetts Senstr is gain to burn like so much beef in the hand da bad cook. When will it all have an

In any civilized country of Europe, any news poer viter who could write thus of one of the prest and greatest of its public men would hisself barred from an entrance into rectale circles forever after. The voice of th pulic indignation would haunt him into occurry. But Slavery transforms the best of nn ino barbarians. We are to remember th, and have all the charity possible for its denders. Slavery engenders a morbid dis-

To Advertisers.—Bus ness my waill find it Territory to decide for themselves in regard to hild after another out of his carriage—but the THE "UNION" STILL OPPOSED TO MR. DOUG-

The Union will not make peace with Mr Douglas, no matter what may be the exact state of the case with the President. The letterwriters for the last fortnight have been very sure that the war between the Administration and Mr. Douglas was at an end-that the honorable Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, had gone out to Illinois as peace commissioner. However, the continued attacks upon Mr. Douglas which appear in the columns of the Union do not af ford corroborative evidence of the truth of the statements of the letter writers.

We quote a few paragraphs from one of thos Union articles of last week, to show the state of feeling between the parties. So far as we know. Mr. Douglas has taken notice of the Union's articles but once on the stump, and then he was exceedingly serene in his animad versions upon the conduct of the Union. But to our quotations. Says the Union : "We find the Opposition press publishes largely to prove that Senator Green thoroughly sustains Judge Douglas in the present canvass in Illinois. Mr. Green has now had a sufficient

opportunity to understand the exact position of the Illinois Senator, and we feel almost inclined to appeal to him in a respectful manner to give his views on the subject to the public. We his views on the subject to the public. We feel quite sure that Mr. Green based his opin ions of the Illinois canvass very much on what he was led to believe would be the course of Judge Douglas on his return to his State early in July; and that he, in common with many others, now regards the attitude of Judge Doug-las as utterly indefensible. It would be well, then, for the distinguished Senator from Missouri at once to relieve the Douglas press of the labor they have undertaken in quoting him as authority to support the course of their chief in the present struggle.
"In truth, we entertain no doubt whateve

but that Senator Green heartily endorses the conduct of the Democratic party in Illinois in utterly repudiating Mr. Douglas and his factions associates. * * * sociates. * * *
"There are many persons in this city, and

in other parts of the country, who had the am-plest assurances from Judge Douglas himself that he would return to Illinois, and open the canvass on the basis of the future alone. He had repeatedly declared that 'the dead should bury their dead,' that 'by gones should be bynost unreserved manner, everywhere and on nearly all occasions. They inspired confidence in their sincerity, and gave promise of a harmonious future. How were they redeemed By an indiscriminate assault upon every person who supported the Kansas policy of the Administration, charging upon them the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors, with perpetrating a 'gross and monstrou

This may be simply a personal contest b ween the Union newspaper and the Illinois Senator, but we presume that the Union reflects he sentiments of the Administration in

MR. KEITT SUSTAINS THE ADMINISTRATION. The Hon. Mr. Keitt has been making speech, in which he comes to the conclusio that it is his duty, and that of every other ultraist in the slave States, to support the present Administration. Mr. Keitt is doubtless right. It would be ungrateful, indeed, if, after all that the President has done for Slavery, its defenders were not to rally round him.

The speech of Colonel Keitt was delivered South Carolina-in Colonel Orr's districtupon the 5th of August. In opening, the hor orable gentleman had to indulge in a little or that gorgeous rhetoric for which he is renowned. We give a specimen : Mr. Keitt'thought that there should be

divisions among the Southern people. We could avoid them, and ought to shun them with zealous care. He knew that straggling clouds would darken the heavens-that vivi lightning would cut the skies-that when the burricane had passed over its frightful course, the heaving billows would answer to its wild

"In 1852, continued he, we agreed to star pon one niethe South. The South was movin with measured tread to this object. We stand together; Virginia raises a bugle note-North Carolina sends her reply—the Palmetto State is ready—the Empire State, the gallant Alabama—the chivalrous Mississippi—Texas, with her lone star—all are in line, marching together for safety, either in or out of the Union. Accursed be the tongue that would utter words of distraction, and palsied the hand that would cast a fire-brand in the Southern ranks. We should stand together-whether in the Union o not, time must reveal."

After this and more preliminary talk, Ma Keitt came to the important part of his speech, which we quote:

"Twelve months ago, he advised adversely but now he would say, sustain Mr. Buchanan's Administration. He went to Washington at the beginning of last session, resolved to oppose the Administration. But when he got there he found Mr. Buchanan upon the platform of the South. It was then he determined to sus tain the President, cordially and ungrudgingly Why not sustain the Administration? Becaus of its extravagance? It was not extravagant True, Mr. Crittenden had estimated the expenses for one year at \$100,000,000, but this was incorrect. They were \$57,000,000, and he did not think that they could have been less. Would you expect greater economy from the Black Republicans? What chains down the expenses of the Government? The Democratic party. As to the Black Republicans, they obeyed no rules. They had an Anti-Sla very Bible and an Anti Slavery God. On the Sla very question, also, he thought the Democratic party worthy of all support. The Democratic party and the Black Republican were the two reat parties of the day. These were the two flags on the battle field. Those who stood un-der the banner of the former were of us. If it has been cut down, if it has lost its strength, it was because it had thrown off its gross impuri-ties. If it be in the minority, it was because it had clung to the very horns of the altar."

It is very evident, from this and other speeches made by Southern politicians, that the extremists of the South regard Mr. Buchanan as peculiarly deserving of their support. He is not looked upon as such Southern Democrats as Secretary Cobb, for instance, is -with jealonsy. He is not merely a National Democrat, but a Southern Democrat. The ultraists trust him-he is their favorite President, since his Kansas policy has become fully comprehended by them. It would be strange if he was not. What more could Col. Keitt himself have done, had he occupied the Presidential chair? The only strange thing is, that men educated in the free States, living among free institutions, can still cling to and support such a sectional Ad-

The Intelligencer of this city has an interest ing account of the collision between the steam ers Europa and Arabia, from the pen of a correspondent who was on board the former boat. He concludes as follows: "As the collision of these steamers has been

the subject of much discussion on board the Arabis, and as the conduct of the first officer Arabia, and as the conduct of the first officer is regarded in different lights, it may be interesting to your readers to know the facts of the case, upon which, so far as I know, all on board, both officers and passengers, are agreed.

"1. The distance between the two steamers, when the lights of the Europa were first made by the Arabia, was so small that forty-five seconds only elapsed before the collision. "2. The course of the Arabia, by the con

"3. The helm of the Europa was put hard a-port when she discovered us: the helm of the Arabia was put hard a-starboard when she dis-covered the Europa.

first seen, about four points on our starboard

"7. Captain Stone, his officers, and crew express it as their opinion, that if at the me ment when the Europa was first seen, Mr. Anderson, the first watch, then on deck, had given the order required by nautical rules, i. e, hard a port, instead of hard a starboard, which he did give, that we should have struck the Europa at midships, and in all probability have sunk

The Rebiel.

The Atlantic Monthly. Boston; Phillips, Sampson,

The Sentember number of the Atlantic uperior to many of its predecessors. It is not heavy, but brilliant, sparkling, and instructive. The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" gives another exceedingly readable instalment of table-talk, and "The Kinlock Estate" is concluded. Rose Terry gives another of her beautiful New England stories, and there is some good poetry in the number. The fact is, that this magazine is an excel-

ent one, and deserves what it gets-a wide cir-

corge Melville. An American Novel. New York: W R. C. Clark & Co.

This is a quiet tale of inland life-in th Empire State. It is not distinguished for any one quality, but it is a readable book neverheless. For sale by Taylor & Maury. he Westminster Review. July, 1858. New York

A good number of the Westminster, filled with excellent articles. The first one, upon "Calvin at Geneva," is very interesting; and the sixth, upon "Women Artists," is admirably written.

The Edinburgh Review. New York: Scott & Co. F. sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

The July number of this Review contains arefully written and very interesting article pon Hugh Miller and his works-Canning's for his departure so early as the 5th of Se sulate and Empire, and other articles of merit. like a determination on the part of the Presit is an able number

Littell's Living Age has been, and is, pubishing a series of very interesting novels. Of course, they are reprints. One of them, "El dies Round the Rectory," is just finished, and will be published in a pamphlet form. Another, My Lady Ludlow," is now issuing, and it is one of the best of modern stories, quaint and beautiful, however, rather than stormy and tragic. The Littells are making an admirable serial of the Age. We scarcely see how any amily can be without it.

PATRIOTISM -- Our readers will be glad learn the reason why Washington refuses to oin the other cities of the land in rejoicing over the success of the Atlantic telegraph. It is because of our patriotism. The Boards o Aldermen and Common Council have refused o celebrate the laying of the cable on the first day of September. Here is the reason of one alderman-Mr. Dunnington-for pursuing this course. He is reported by the Star to have

"Mr. Dannington remarked that he should rote against them. That ro one was more and enterprise than he was; and no one prouder of the scientific achievements of Professor Morse and Lieut. Maury, and the energy of Mr. field; but he could not see the advantage of British soil, and, as it appears, under the ex-clusive control of the British directors and me add, to the honor of human nature, that I London Times a paragraph, declaring that it horror at such cruelty, and I indulge the hope was of more advantage to England than to that Gov. Wise will interpose to save the life any of their rivals; and that the successful laying of the cable had done more to consolidate British power than the wisdom of her Legislature, or the loyalty of her colonial subects. For his part, he looked upon Great Britain as the natural enemy of his country; therefore, he could rejoice at nothing tending to consolidate her power or strengthen her the political disunion of the two countries in 1776 was to be forgotten, and they were to be eunited by means of this magnetic cable. "Were we to be called upon to fire canno

and ring bells in commemoration of such an event? John Adams prophesied that the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence would be ushered in by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon; and Mr. D. was willing to vote money, and to aid in any way in his power, to carry out that prophecy. He thought the views of the British press relative the success of that achievement is great and all to the fetes taking place at Cherbourg would be appropriate for us to use towards this British consolidation cable. He cared not how many English, or Irish, or Germans, came to our country, to make it their home; he had a hearty welcome for all; but he desired to keep aloof from foreign Governments. There would be more cause of rejoicing at the completion over our own soil, and under our own flag."

of a telegraph communication with California Would Mr. Dunnington have a line run from Southampton to New York? Who will run the extra risk of twelve or fifteen hundred miles? The Trinity Bay station is fifteen hunired miles distant from New York; and the probabilities are, that a company would have to try a hundred times before it could succeed n laying a cable the entire distance across the ocean. Shall we refuse to use a line, because Nature has made it imperative that both ends of it should be on British soil? It strikes us that this is not genuine patriotism.

We give in our news columns several news lespatches which have come over the Atlautic lelegraph. In reference to this news, an ex hange remarks:

"The first news despatch by the Atlantic Telegraph, received in New York on Thursday contained the intelligence of the conclusion of peace between England and France united, and China. The despatch is necessarily very brief, merely stating that the allies have obtained all their demands, including the establishment of embassies at Pekin, and indemnification for the expenses of the war.

"In the absence of particulars, of course we are not just yet in a position to say whether 'al' the demands' of the allies are founded in jus ice, as we know not precisely what they are One point, however, upon which the assailants insisted, was freedom of commerce, with unre stricted access to Canton and the other ports which, according to the terms of the treaty at the conclusion of the last Chinese war, were to be open to English traders, but which stipula ion had been systematically evaded by Chinese. The practical recognition of this right now cannot fail to confer immense advantages on the commercial interests of the wo nations, and, as a matter of course, to the trade of the United States; for it is not to be supposed for one moment that the people of this country will suffer themselves to be ex luded from the benefits of the treaty with the Celestials. In due time, we doubt not, we shall hear, from Judge Reed, that the United States are not counted out of the new arrangement, and that American interests in that quarter are placed, or to be placed, upon the footing with 'the most favored nations.' time has gone by for any nation to be permit ted to pursue a system of exclusiveism, and isolate itself from intercourse with the people

The Tribuue, in regard to the Telegraph line, says:

"We believe we are stating the precise fac when we say that the instruments now in use at Trinity Bay and Valentia record words at the rate of two per minute, or 120 per hour. Improvements will doubtless be made upon this, but at this rate the cable can transmit more than 2,800 words per day. If this is true and we do not make the statement at random, the net income of the Company cannot be less than 20 per cent, upon the capital now invested. even with the present cable. Other cables may, however, be laid down at a greatly reduced cost, rtionately increasing the profits of the enWASHINGTON ITEMS

We understand that Gen. Cass has return rom Stonington to his duties in Washington

The Water Witch steamer is undergoing repairs at the navy yard in this city. destination is Paraguay.

It is understood that the energetic manage ment of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company have in contemplation a plan which will greatly expediate the great Southern a Northern mails, as well as travellers generalle on their transit through this city-an arrange ment which will have the effect to render time schedules more comfortable at every point It may be also that the Baltimore compan will ultimately adopt measures for branching off their road near the estate formerly own by George Oyster, thence directly through eastern section of Washington, across the east ern branch, and onward to the old Marelan ferry, crossing to Alexandria.

The Washington correspondent of the York Times says:

"The Hon. Pierre Soule is in Washington from the South, en route for New York, where, it is understood, he is to have an interview with General William Walker, touching Centre American sffairs. It is believed by those who have some means of information that General Valker has his eye now upon Yucatan, wit view to an eventual descent upon Cuba.

" Mr. Soule expresses the confident opin that the Democracy can alone succeed in 186 with Senator Douglas as their nominee for a n his State as to the course of the Washingto nion. He says, while the Damocracy Louisiana condemn the unnatural war upo Judge Douglas, they regard the editorials the Union as tending to secure his election Illinois, and his nomination at Charleston."

is to leave for Oregon is the 5th of October. but it is now said that the President is anxious iterary Remains-Thiers's History of the Con- tember, and certainly by the 20th. This looks dent to "cry havoc, and let slip the does

The last intelligence we had of Col. Titus's whereabouts, placed him in Texas, with some one hundred followers, about to set out on an expedition, the object of which was not known though subsequent rumors via St Louis report ed him to be at El Paso, (about July 12th.) en route for Sonora. By the Southern mail, we have intelligence that letters received in San Antonia, Texas, state that Col. Titus passed Fort Chadbourne July 29th, with a company number not stated, to revolutionize Sonora. was probably from meeting this party that th story about Walker arose.

Mexican accounts also report that thirty Tex ans had accepted an invitation of Vidauro and entered Mexico to assist him.

J. C. Underwood writes a letter to New York exchange, respecting a murder case in Gilmer county, Va. A slave murdered his master, and is sentenced to be hung next October. Says Mr. Underwood:

"The opinion seems to be very general in this region, that it was a case of justifiable homicide. According to the statement of the alave, which is generally credited, the master was in the habit of whipping him till his back was covered with bloody gashes and his strength exhausted, and then, to revive him, he would telegraphic line terminating at both ends on | wash the bloody back with brine, and arouse of this poor outraged negro; and let us pray that this additional proof of the natural and le gitimate result of intrusting to frail man arbi trary power over his fellow-man will open the eyes of our fellow-citizens to the folly and wick edness of tolerating a system that admits, no to say encourages, such abuses.

A Novel Idea .- We clip the following from the letter of a Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Anti-Slavery Standard. It is a novel ides, and shows the sagacity of the ultra Tariff men. Would it not be well for these gentlemen to destroy the cable, for fear that its continuance might favor free trade? But, to

"The chief topic of conversation here, most universal. I say almost, for some of our leading Tariff men, including especially Henry C. Carey, the Corypheus of that movement, profess to have fears that this new ligature to England will increase what they call our colonia dependence on that country. They conside that the home industry of this country has been for a long time at the mercy of British capital ists; that the manufacturers of England, uniting in policy with the cotton planters and other slaveholders and Pro Slavery men of this country, have controlled the legislation at Washing ton so far as to secure, when that question has come up, a Tariff favorable to their own interests, and unfavorable to the promotion of our The fear is, that now, when there is a prospecof a readjustment of our import duties, this electric telegraph will afford the money power of England increased facilities for perpetuating

our present industrial vassalage. In Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, the Denocracy are divided upon Lecompton.

CORRECTION .- A paragraph in the Shelby ville, Indiana, correspondence of the Era of last week, escaped our notice. We will not knowingly call a political opponent "the most corrupt demagogue in his district," and regret the appearance of the offensive phrase.

The Republican State Convention of New York will be held in Syracuse September 8th. The Know Nothing State Convention of New York will be held in Syracuse September

York will be held in Syracuse September 15th. The Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts will be held in Worcester September The American Republican State Convention of Massachusetts will convene at September 7th.

The Know Nothing State Convention of Massachusetts will be held in Boston Septen ber 15th. The Republicans of the Twentieth Congre sional district of Ohio have nominated John Hutchins, vice Hon. Mr. Giddings.

The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has been non nated for Congress by the "Fusion" party the eighth district of Pennsylvania. The anti-tax Convention have nominat Thomas Williams for Representative in Con gress from the twenty-second district of Penn

ocratic ticket.

The Republican Convention held at Augus ta, Ill., nominated Jackson Grimshaw, of Pike county, for Congress, and John Tilson of Quin

cy county, for the State Senate.

The American Convention has nominated Gen. Moorhead, Republican, for Congress, from the twenty-first district of Pennsylvania. The balance of the ticket is composed, partly, of the nominees of the late Republican Conventi

Madame Gassier, the celebrated Prima Don na, with her husband, M. Gassier, arrived in the Arabia on Friday last. They are engaged by Max Maretzek for a two months' season o Italian opera at the Academy of Music, New York, after which they proceed to Havana

The degree of Knight of St. Stanislaus has been conferred upon Dr. Charles A. Leas, of Baltimore, by the Emperor of Ruusia.

Dahliss were cut down in all their glory b the frost at Lowell, Mass., on the night 19.h inst.

denders. Slavery engenders a morbid dis-de in whoever attempts to defend it. So sostrous an outrage is it against both man hard a-starboard, fell off about two points from 5. I think there is greater security for both.
6 More work is obtained by nearly one-third, but this may be attributed to the extensive use of agricultural implements, which renders the God, that a blight seems to rest upon every laged fifty-one. list sovereign sec in the woives arrests their attacks by throwing one! blied; employed in its defence. 1 "6. The Europa bore down upon us, when I terprise."